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power? Yet we still continue our abuse of them, and overlook our own provocations.

An able pamphlet on the depreciation of our currency, has been lately published by Wm. Huskinson, M. P. We may recollect that he was, about a year ago, an efficient member of administration. He also appears to have been very active as one of the Bullion Committee. He with much ability, proves THAT OUR PAPER CURRENCY IS REALLY DEPRECIATED, and exhibits a curious specimen of our disjointed state, as from a combination of circumstances, a light guinea which may be sold as bullion, is of greater value than a heavy guinea,* provided the plan succeeds to make it illegal to sell guineas at more than the value allowed to them by proclamation. This question, as far as it regards De Yonge and another case of a similar nature, is shortly to be argued before the Twelve Judges on the point of law saved, whether a statute which forbade gold being exchanged into other coin for more than its value, will apply to its exchange into bank paper, a thing unknown for some centuries after the enactment of the statute. The effect of depreciation is clearly proved every day on the Change of Belfast, where guineas are now better by 2 to 2½ per cent than bank notes, and the same fact will be apparent in every place where a fair competition is allowed in an open market. A prohibitory law may disguise the fact, but cannot alter the respective natures of the two modes of our circulating medium.

In most articles the sales are very flat. Speculators have not now the unbounded scope for their avidity, which hurried them on so rapidly about two years ago, and trade is now narrowed more within its proper banks, after the inundation has subsided. In Liverpool, owing to the want of confidence, it is stated that sugars fell, because the West India merchants refused to sell, except for ready money. Perhaps at no period, was mercantile confidence lower than at the present crisis, and it is feared that the distresses of the times are not yet at an end, nor can it yet be ascertained how many may be affected by the bankruptcies which have already occurred, or how many similar catastrophes may result from the previous crashes. Some of the recent failures at Liverpool it is stated, have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and in other places have also exhibited many instances of glaring impropriety, and indefensible conduct. The course of exchange through this month has been,

Belfast on London, ... 9 — 8½ — 8¾ — 9 per cent.
 Belfast on Glasgow, ... 7½ — 7¾
 Belfast on Dublin, ... 61ds. 1
 Dublin on London, ... 9
 Discount on bank notes, .. 2½ 2¼ — 2

NATURALIST'S REPORT,

From October 20, till November 20.

See Winter comes, to rule the varied year,

Sullen and sad, with all his rising train ;

Vapours, and clouds, and storms. THOMSON.

THE preceding season has presented some peculiarities ; owing to the cold and drought, the trees were slow in making their shoots, but when the warmth at last came, an irregular blow of the flowers took place, and the usual series of succession seemed interrupted by a mixture of early and later flowers appearing intermixed, the warmth of July, August, and September, with the great moisture encouraged vigorous vegetation, most plants, especially those from northern latitudes, the trees now showed by the abundance and size of their leaves, their healthy state, yet they do not seem to have overcome the vernal delay, their shoots not being so long as usual; some autumnal flowers, as the autumnal crocus or saffron, have not appeared, and the frosty nights of November the 7 and 8 nipt the extreme shoots of some plants not usually affected by the frost, as the Evergreen Oak (*Quercus Ilex*), Gold Plant (*Aucuba Japonica*), Common Laurel (*Primus Lauro Cerasus*), and Brush Heath (*Erica Scoparia*.)

The months of November and December, of all the twelve, are the least fertile, in objects within the range of common observers of nature, Fungi, Lichens, and Mosses now only flourish, and to "those who do not look at nature's watches as well as her clocks," there is little entertainment afforded by these minute objects.

* See Morning Chronicle of the 14th November, 3d page, 1st column.

- October 26, Wood-cock (*Scolopax Rusticola*) arrived. Old sportsmen remark, that if the moon-light of October is calm, the Wood-cocks will be plenty; they consider that to be the principal period of their migration, but it is also well known that they fly off when a country is covered with deep snows, and usually appear here in greater numbers after severe weather sets in, & in Scotland, than they did before, and it is also a well ascertained fact, that if they are unmolested in their haunts one season, they will be in greater numbers about the same place the next.
- October 31 Field-fares or Pigeon Phelt (*Turdus Pilaris*) arrived.
- November 19 Common Wren (*Motacilla Troglodytes*) Wood-lark (*Alauda Arborea*), singing, and a single Thrush (*Turdus Musicus*), although this is a season at which the young cock Thrushes usually attempt to sing, I have heard only this solitary bird throughout this period.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From October 20, till November 20.

Since our last report, considerable and rapid changes have taken place, unusually heavy rains have filled the earth with moisture, and deluged the valleys with incessant floods, and the range of the thermometer has resembled more that which often takes place in the southern states of North America; than what is usual in Ireland.

October	21, ...	Wet day.
	22, 23, ...	Showery.
	24, 26, ...	Dry fine days.
	27, ...	Fine day, wet evening.
	28, ...	Windy with showers.
	29, ...	Fine day, wet night.
	30, 31, ...	Showery.
November	1, ...	Showers of hail and sleet.
	2, 3, ...	Dry cold days.
	4, ...	A trifling shower.
	5, ...	Showers of hail, which whitened the mountain tops.
	6, ...	Fine day.
	7, 8, ...	Clear frosty days.
	9, ...	Rain at night.
	10, ...	Dry.
	11, ...	Showery.
	12, ...	Fine day.
	13, ...	Light showers.
	14, ...	Very wet and stormy.
	15, ...	Fine day, wet evening.
	16, 17, ...	Dark dry day, rain at night.
	18, ...	Showery day, very wet night.
	19, ...	Light Showers.
	20, ...	Dry day.

The barometer on the 22d, of October was 28.7 on the 6th of November 28.9 the 16-28.8 and on the 2d of November 30 & the rest of the time it was only 3 times as high as 30.

The thermometer on the 21st of October was as high as 50° on the 25th 52° on the 7th of November it was 29 and on the 8th it was 27.

The wind was observed S. W. 14 N. W. 3, N. E. 7, S. E. 4 times.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA,

FOR DECEMBER, 1810.

The Moon passes our Meridian on the 1st, at 36 min. past 4.—The second of the water bearer being above her to the east, and the two first stars of the goat below her, at some distance from the Meridian to the West. At 6 she is 78 deg. 58 min. from the first of the Ram.